The People's Korea

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Save-Kim Int'l Confab Sees Grave Threat to Asian, World Peace & Democracy, Calls for Global Action

The Emergency International Conference to Save Kim Dae Jung's Life was held at the International House of Japan, in Tokyo, on Dec. 10 and 11. The conference was attended by about 30 participants from five countries who are concerned over Kim's fate and democratic process in south Korea.

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"Kim Dae Jung case is not just a *cause celebre* in political injustice or of deprived human right," a former U.S. State Department official said.

He declared: "It is an issue deeply affecting peace and stability on a peninsula which for too long has known tension and conflict."

"Kim's trial has contributed only to increased tension between the military and the civil population within south Korea," added Mr. Donald L. Ranard, Director of the Office of Korean Affairs of the U.S. Department of State at the time of the 1973 Kim abduction case.

He was speaking at the Emergency International Conference to Save Kim Dae Jung's Life held in Tokyo on Dec. 10 and 11.

This perception was the underlying motive behind the conference and is widely shared by the world community.

The Tokyo conference unanimously adopted a resolution appealing that Kim must be spared.

The emergency conference sponsored by Protestant and Catholic organizations here was attended by about 30 politicians, intellectuals, and church leaders from Japan, the United States, West Germany, Australia, and New Zealand.

They included Donald L. Ranard, Pharis J. Harvery, secretary-general of the U.S. campaign to free Mr. Kim and Herbert P. Feith, professor of political science at Monash University in Melbourne.

Among the Japanese participants were Diet member Tanaka Isaji, who was justice minister at the time of the abduction incident, Chairman Asukata Ichio of the Japan Socialist Party, and novelist Oe Kenzaburo.

They discussed ways and means to save the most dynamic democratic leader in south Korea who is waiting for the ruling of Seoul's supreme court.

All the speakers strongly appealed to the Seoul authorities and all the people of the world that Mr. Kim's life must be saved and that democracy must be restored in that part of Korea.

Tanaka Isaji, former Justice Minister of this country and currently an independent member of the House of Representatives, said that after all the death sentence imposed on Mr. Kim resulted from the unjustifiable political settlements reached by the Japanese and south Korean authorities.

Mr. Kim, he stressed, must be brought to Japan where he was kidnapped.

He categorically rejected what Seoul's military rulers called "interference in south Korea's domestic affairs" as groundless and defended the world public's demand for the freedom of the opposition leader.

Mr. Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the JSP, who returned from the 15th Socialist International held in Madrid, said that the question of the Kim case is "a matter seriously affecting Asian peace." He attacked the idea of begging military strongman Chon Du Hwan to release Mr. Kim, and urged the need to strongly pressure Chon to save his life.

Telegrams came from U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, West German Bundestag Vice Speaker Richard V. Weizsaecker.

A letter was received by the conference from the members of the families of the codefendants rebutting the so-called "Kim Dae Jung conspiracy to commit an insurrection."

The letter said:

"We insist that our relatives on trial and sentenced are in fact innocent, and that they must be unconditionally released from detention. For it is only through their release that we will be able to achieve the national security which has been continuously emphasized since the time of the Pak administration. Furthermore, it is only through their release that we can advance rejoicing and with all our strength towards the democratization of our nation, and towards the democratic unification of Korea."

The families, in their letter, expressed their disappointment with the U.S. and Japan's stand on the Kim case by saying, "after having been disappointed and thrown into anxiety on numerous occasions by the governments of nations said to be 'friendly' to our nation, we feel that there is nothing left to us but to pray."

The resolution adopted at the conference said:

"The unjust attacks against Mr. Kim by the government of the Republic of Korea not only threaten democracy in the Republic of Korea, but threaten peace in Asia and throughout the world as well."

It also declared:

"The deprivation of Mr. Kim's freedom to pursue political activities is already a serious menace to democracy in the Republic of Korea. To deprive him of his life, moreover, would deliver a severe blow to prospects for democracy in that nation. It would bring darkness to this important East Asian country, and it would precipitate a level of international tension and disorder which none would desire."

The conference adopted action plans to save Mr. Kim which include: send the Vatican and U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim copies of the resolution and the letter from the families of south Korean political prisoners; transmit the south Korean "government" messages from U.S. Sen. Kennedy, W. German Parliament Vice Speaker Weizsaecker.

The Tokyo conference also decided to hold an emergency rally in the Riverside Church in New York and to have a similar rally in Tokyo just the same day to orchestrate the world-wide appeal for Kim's life.

An urgent appeal would be sent to all the Christian Churches throughout the world to speak to their members on Mr. Kim's fate at a Christmas service and party for him, revealed members of the National Christian Council and the Japan Catholic Council for Justice and Peace which proposed to hold this international conference.

The conference also decided to pray for three days from Dec. 21 for the one-time presidential candidate as the supreme court is expected to hand down its final ruling on Kim's case during that period.

The foreign participants in the conference attended "an Emergency International Rally of Citizens" which was also called "Don't Let Them Kill Kim Dae Jung Rally" on the evening of Dec. 10.

At the rally attended by 300 people, Pharis J. Harvey, Co-Executive Director of the Campaign to Free Kim Dae Jung and others in the U.S. reported on the activities to free Kim Dae Jung in his country.

He, recalling that growing concern over Mr. Kim's fate at Capital Hill reflected concern at grass-roots level, and said, "The basic reason this is happening is, I believe, that there has been an upswelling of concern all over the country in letters to Congress, telephone calls, small public meetings, gatherings are to express concern about Kim Dae Jung."

He called attention to increasing labor involvement in the save-Kim campaign.

KCIA Planned Use of US Criminals to Kill Him

"If that kidnapping case had been resolved properly, I don't think that we would now be facing this very sad moment," said Mr. Donald L. Ranard at the rally.

He, quoting the report of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence said, "When Kim planned for the return trip to the United States in 1973, the KCIA even considered a plan to use criminals in the United States to kill him."

(Continued on page 8)

S. Koreans Fired at Northern Post In DMZ

The south Koreans at the instigation of the U.S. perpetrated the grave military provocation of firing hundreds of bullets from machine guns for several times at a post of the Pyongyang side in the Demilitarized Zone southeast of Panmun from 15:40 to 16:20 on December 9, reported KCNA.

While kicking up an "anti-communist" bogey bogey against Pyongyang the faked-up "infiltration incident," the Chon Du Hwan military junta is ceaselessly committing military provocations these days in the area along the Military Demarcation Line. This is an open challenge to consistent efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the part of the Pyongyang side and a premeditated trick to incite distrust and confrontation between the north and south and heighten tension, said KCNA.

This is also a crafty attempt to find a way out in repressing the ever mounting struggle of the South Korean people against fascism and for democracy and their growing desire for national reunification and in further intensifying the brutal suppression on the pretext of the tense situation, stressed KCNA.

Pyongyang Sends More Letters for N-S Confederation

With voices supporting the new reunification proposal put forward by DPRK President Kim Il Sung ringing out ever louder from among the people at home and abroad, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) Dec. 7 sent for the fourth time letters proposing to form the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which were adopted at a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang on Nov. 11, to Mr. Kim Dae Jung, and Mr. Kim Ji Ha and 537 other democrats and people of various strata among tens of thousands of those detained in south Korean prisons.

In connection with sending the letters, the spokesman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland recalled that in defiance of the strong public protest and denunciation at home and abroad these days, the south Korean military group is persistently scheming to murder democrat Kim Dae Jung and stated that the Korean people and the world progressive people would not tolerate the murderous act of the south Korean rulers.

He held that democrat Kim Dae Jung and all other detained democratic figures of south Korea should be unconditionally released without delay so that they may participate, in the national cause of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Pyongyang Dec. 5 sent similar letters to 142 personages of various circles in Japan and 205 professors, doctors, scholars and technicians in the United States.

It Nov. 24 sent Koreans abroad, and Nov. 20 south Korean political figures including former president Yun Bo Son, former DRP president Kim Jong Pil and former NDP president Kim Yong Sam, letters proposing to form a north-south confederation as a unified Korea.

400 Seoul Univ. Students Call For Chon's Ouster

On Dec. 11, some 400 students of Seoul National University, south Korea's most prestigious school, staged an anti-"government" demonstration on campus, Reuter reported.

This is the first demonstration staged by "national" university students since the massive student demonstration last May.

Recently, students of "private" universities, including Yonsei, Koryo universities have taken the lead in anti-"government" demonstrations.

Chanting slogans such as "Down with Chon Du Hwan," students fiercely clashed with about 200 riot police, eyewitnesses said.

When the demonstration was at its height, more than 1,000 other students encouraged demonstrators, showing the readiness to join them.

Several were taken by police for questioning, according to the eyewitnesses.

Meanwhile, the school authorities Dec. 13 announced that they expelled four students from campus on charges of leading the demonstration.

Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo

ITS LONG-TERM IMPLICATIONS

The proposed Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo offers:

(1) a non-boat people solution of the reunification question;
(2) a non-red flag-Seoul-and-Pusan peaceful reunification;
(3) a bi-system confederation as a reunified Korean state;
(4) a most practical Koreanism-first reunification approach;
(5) a protection of foreign economic interests in S. Korea;
(6) full attention to stakes of neighboring countries;
(7) commitment to total independence in all state conduct;
(8) a ban on the presence of any foreign troops on its soil;
(9) a nuclear-free and peace zone throughout Korea ;
(10) a permanently neutral, non-aligned Korean state;
(11) lasting freedom of foreign-power rivalry-bred conflict.

THE BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSAL

Reason No. 1:

Tragic developments in south Korea and sufferings of the people there as dramatized by the denial of democracy and human rights and in particular by the Kwangju Massacre

Reason No. 2:

Growing danger of a permanent division and loss of Korean independence and sovereignty in great-power rivalry for spheres of influence

--history's message: small countries are victimized when great powers compete with each other for expansion of their spheres of influence;

--with many states' interests entangled with each other, great powers are locked in fierce military confrontation.

NOTE: President Kim Il Sung and his government sees an unprecedented threat to the survival of the traditional Korean values and the Korean people as a homogeneous nation in the developments in south Korea and in the intensifying big-power confrontation over the major zones of natural wealth and strategic importance. This consideration has led him and his government to offer a most workable Koreanism-first, bi-system approach to the reunification question without harming the stakes of neighboring countries and upsetting regional peace and security.

THREE CONDITIONS FOR NEGOTIATED REUNIFICATION

(1) removal of military fascist rule, restoration of democratic institutions throughout south Korea and installation of a democratic government in Seoul;
(2) relaxation of the tensions and elimination of the danger of renewed conflict as a result of the Pyongyang-Washington peace agreement.
(3) end to the "two-Korea" policy and interference

A 10-POINT POLICY PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERAL REPUBLIC OF KORYO

I: adherence to independence, neutrality, non-alignment, objection to becoming a satellite of any other country;

II: democracy throughout Korea north and south and in all areas of society and promotion of great national unity; for example, freedom of political activity, the press, information, religious faith, freedom of travel and movement;

III: north-south economic cooperation and interchange and the development of an independent national economy; for instance, joint ventures and common markets;

IV: active north-south exchange and cooperation in science, culture and education intended to ensure uniform progress in science, culture and education;

V: resumed north-south telephone, mail, railroads, express way, air and sea links

VI: stability of livelihood for the entire population and promotion of their welfare;

VII: an end to north-south military confrontation, formation of a combined national army;

VIII: protection of the rights and interests of overseas Koreans and their right to return home and live in any place they like;

IX: proper treatment of the foreign relations established by the north and the south prior to reunification and coordination of the two regional governments' foreign activities with foreign economic concessions in south Korea protected;

X: the only diplomatic representation by the confederal government as a unified Korean state; policy of strict neutrality, non-alignment and friendship with all countries; no threat of aggression to any other country; a nuclear-free, peace zone throughout the Korean Peninsula; and no foreign troops on its soil.

Proposal for Founding DCRK Most Realistic for Reunion

—Rodong Sinmun—

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on Dec. 12 carried a signed article headlined "Proposal for Founding Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo Is Most Realistic and Reasonable One for Reunification."

At the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, President Kim Il Sung put forward an epochal program of reunification on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the basis of an all round summing-up of the persistent struggle of our Patty and people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and of a scientific analysis of the situation prevailing within and without our country, the article says, and continues:

The proposal for founding the DCRK is a most realistic and reasonable proposal for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

This proposal is, first of all, a patriotic one for reunification based on the profound revolutionary principle on the question of the nation clarified by the great Juche idea, the most correct guiding idea of our era.

The Juche idea expounds that the question of the nation is in essence the question of freeing the nation from the imperialists, colonialists' and all manner of subjugation by the dominationists and chauvinists and realizing independence, the life of the nation, the article notes, and says:

Under the condition like that of our country whose territory and nation are divided by the outside forces and national sovereignty has not been realized throughout the country, the question of the nation comes to the fore as an acute one.

In actuality, the tragic division of the nation is maintained in our country and its reunification has not been achieved. As a result, the struggle for defending and realizing the independence of the popular masses is greatly hindered and obstructed.

Herein lies one of the reasons why the proposal that the north and the south put up one common idea, a national idea, and found on its basis the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a confederal state, on condition that they recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and systems is a most realistic and reasonable proposal for reunification.

The proposal for founding the DCRK is one for reunification most correctly reflecting the objective reality within and without our country.

Different social systems and different ideas exist in the north and south of our country. If any of the north and the south, ignoring this objective reality, considers its own idea and social system absolute or tries to force them on the other side, it will inevitably lead to confrontation and conflicts, and this will lead to further freezing of division.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic repeatedly clarified the principled stand that we will never force our ideas and social system upon south Korea, and will hold fast to this stand as ever.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a most fair and above-board one for reunification acceptable to both of the north and the south.

All the contents of the proposal for founding a confederal state are rational and fair ones conforming to the interests of both sides.

Anyone who truly wants the reunification of the country and the nation, be in the north or the south or abroad and be a communist or nationalist, should rise up in the struggle to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, rallying close around a grand national united front under the banner of national reunification, stresses the article. (KCNA)

To Ease Tension, Remove Danger of War Important For Peaceful Reunion

Rodong Sinmun on Nov. 26 printed a signed article headlined "It Is an Important Condition for Peaceful Reunification of Korea to Ease Tension and Remove Danger of War."

It is the unanimous desire of our people and a consistent policy and stand maintained by our Party in the solution of the reunification question to reunify the divided country by a peaceful means on the principle of independence, the article notes, and says:

To ease tension and remove the danger of a war is an urgent problem awaiting a solution for peace in our country and its reunification and for peace in Asia and the world.

Proceeding from this principled demand, we have made all sincere efforts to remove the tension and the danger of a new war.

Clear proof of this was the repeated peaceloving initiatives taken up to this day by our Party and the government of the DPRK, such as the discontinuation of the arms reinforcement and arms race, the withdrawal of foreign troops and prohibition of the introduction of weapons into Korea, the reduction of the army and armament and the conclusion of a peace agreement with the United States.

To preserve and consolidate peace in Korea, it is necessary to remove the factors threatening peace and take practical steps for eliminating the tension and preventing the danger of a war.

To this end, the armistice agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement.

The replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement means providing a basic guarantee for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

If the United States truly wants peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, it should have contact with us to seek a way for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

If it wants peace in Korea there will be no reason for it to hesitate to have negotiations with us.

If it discards the wrong stand of keeping our country divided into "two Koreas" and takes the correct stand of achieving a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, we will have talks with it at any time and solve all necessary questions.

The Sixth Congress of our Party proposed again to the United States that we should have negotiations on the question of replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

For peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it is imperative to check and frustrate the war manoeuvres of the Chon Du Hwan clique, while replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The Chon Du Hwan military hooligans must be bound hand and foot so that they may not run wild and the military fascist terror rule standing in the way of peace and peaceful reunification be abolished. (KCNA)

World Democrats Run Kim-Rescue Ad in The New York Times

Noted personages the world over put advertizement in the joint name on the Dec. 7 issue of the American daily "The New York Times," calling for rescuing Kim Dae Jung who was imposed on death sentence by the court-martial. The advertizement follows:

KIM DAE JUNG MUST NOT DIE!

As friends of Kim Dae Jung, we have closely followed his latest arrest, trial and death sentence. Dismayed by the utterly arbitrary and prejudicial manner in which the Seoul Government dealt with him, some of us have spoken out against it severally.

Now that his execution appears imminent, we feel compelled to speak in his behalf as a group. It is preposterous to argue, as the Chun Doo Hwan Government does, that what it does with Mr. Kim is entirely an internal matter of South Korea. To take the life of a man looked up to as a symbol of democratic aspirations by tens of millions of his countrymen without due process is a crime against humanity.

However, since President Chun is either determined to eliminate Mr. Kim or is a prisoner of his hard-headed subordinates who want to see him killed, it seems useless to appeal to him directly. Accordingly, we appeal to the Governments, without whose support Chun is doomed, to exercise their leverage. We appeal to the Governments of the United States and Japan in particular to serve notice on the Seoul Government with the choice of either rescinding Kim Dae Jung's sentence and allowing him, if he wishes, to emigrate to a foreign country, or to face suspension of all military and economic aids to South Korea by these powers. We believe Chun and his aides are intelligent enough to know what their choice ought to be.

Respectfully,

WORLD-WIDE FRIENDS OF KIM DAE JUNG (Partial List):

Edwin O. Reischauer, Chairman; former U.S. Ambassador to Japan and University Professor, Harvard
Amiya Chakravarty, Noted Indian Scholar
Gunter Freudenberg, former chancellor and professor, University of Osnabruck, West Germany
George Wald, Nobel Laureate and Emeritus Professor, Harvard
Mme. Louise Rinser, Noted West German author
Hon. Stephen J. Solarz, U.S. Congressman
Joachim Israel, Professor, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
Thorkild Hoyer, Esq., Copenhagen, Denmark
Hon. Tokuma Utsunomiya, member of the Japanese Diet
Hon. Den Hideo, member of the Japanese Diet
John D. Montgomery, Chairman, Dept. of Government, Harvard
Ellen Brun, Physician, Harlev, Denmark
Roger N. Baldwin, Founder of the American Civil Liberties Union
Jacques Hersh, Physician, Harlev, Denmark
The Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, former General Secretary of the World Christian Churches of Christ
John H. Jacobson, former President, N.Y. State University College at New Paltz

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December 3, 1980

U.S. Scholar Urges:

Washington-Pyongyang Talk to Save Kim

Bruce Cummings, a Korean specialist at the School of International Studies at the University of Washington, states that the U.S. administration should open talks with Pyongyang as the first step to reassert its influence in south Korea, even to save the life of dissident leader Kim Dae Jung. He mentioned this in his article run in the October 17 issue of the Los Angeles Times. Follow excerpts:

—o—

While the Middleeast conflict has captured American attention, the long-simmering troubles in Korea have reached crisis proportions over the past year. And the dictator who calls himself president in South may any day execute the man who is the very symbol of human rights and democracy in Korea, Kim Dae Jung.

But the situation in Korea offers the U.S. an opportunity to restore a semblance of logic to the anachronistic Cold War policy that has governed U.S. relations with that strategic peninsula since 1945. The U.S. has a chance to reassert its influence in the region and, perhaps, even save the life of Kim Dae Jung.

The first step is simple: Open talks with the North Koreans.

The most compelling reason for forging a new Korea policy is that the old alignments and alliances on which the current policy is based have been weakened by economic and political change.

North Korea no longer represents the threat of monolithic Communist aggression against a weak neighbor.

Richard M. Nixon's 1972 opening to China and Jimmy Carter's future courtship have resulted in a situation in which North Korea's best ally, China, is also now a de facto ally of the United States.

After all, North Korea condemned Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1978.

The U.S. economic stake that developed in the 1970s in South Korea is no real obstacle to a relationship with the North, which seems ready and willing to participate in the world economy. Since the early 1970s the North has made it clear that its self-reliant Juche ideology does not mean abstention from the world economy. The North is much more urban and industrial than China and needs to renovate its industrial plants.

Instead, it is South Korea that has problems with the economic impetus of the 1980s, since China is starting to export textiles and electronic equipment and draws on a much cheaper labor pool. North Korea can export needed minerals and industrial equipment in return for the new technology that it needs.

In early September, Kim Il Sung, the North Korean leader, offered to break defense treaties with the Soviet Union and China if the U.S. would sit down to talks on a peace treaty to end the Korean War. (Only an armistice holds the peace now). The specifics of this unprecedented proposal are less important than what lies behind it: clear North Korean recognition that the changed security relationships of northeast Asia now suggest a new relationship with the U.S. Several Americans, including former State Department spokesman Tom Reston, have just concluded their first visits to Pyongyang.

An American opening to North Korea would certainly shake the political and economic foundations underpinning South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan.

The notion that the North is a mortal and constant economy of the South, and of all U.S. economic interests in the South, is the major trump card that allows Chun to retain his power.

But there is no reason to believe that South Koreans generally share this view. Indeed, opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, who has been sentenced to death, craws much of his popular support from two powerful undercurrents in South Korean politics: the desire for a policy of national self-reliance and for reunification with the North.

Kim's own reunification policy is a gradual one, but it clearly rejects the two-Korea policy of the late President Park Chung Hee and his successor, President Chun. A U.S. dialogue with North Korea is, of course, a long way from reunification, but it would represent a preliminary step.

Much has changed since the American Cold War policy toward Korea was formulated in the 1940's; indeed, everything has changed except that policy.

Instead, the real question is whether the U.S. would support South Korea if a war occurred, since such a move would inevitably shatter the developing relationship with China. The time is ripe for a new policy.

Participants Include Civil Rights Leaders from U.S.,

Emergency International Conf.

About 30 persons participated in the Emergency International Conference to Save Kim Dae Jung's Life held here, to do all they could to save the prominent south Korean dissident leader who is well known as a symbol of democracy there. At the two-day conference, the delegates from five countries, ranging from politicians and intellectuals to church leaders expressed their deep sense of urgency over the threatened fate of Kim and stressed that the Chon Du Hwan regime's unjust attacks on him threatened not only the democracy of south Korea, but the peace of Asia and world as well.

Follow gists of the speeches made by: Donald L. Ranard, Ex-Korean Desk Chief of the State Department (1970–1974): Pharis J. Harvey, Co-Executive Director, Campaign to Free Kim Dae Jung & Others: and Herbert P. Feith, Prof. of Political Science of Monash University, Melbourne. (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Delayed Return To Democracy

Mr. Ranard

The Kim Dae Jung case is not just a cause celebre in political injustice or of deprived human rights. It is an issue deeply affecting peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. To execute Kim on charges which have been termed "far-fetched" and after a trial that failed to meet internationally recognized standards of fairness can have devastating long-term implications for the internal security of South Korea. To do so would do irreparable damage to the international reputation of South Korea.

Kim's trial has contributed only to increased tension between the military and the civil population within South Korea. His execution would add to existing grievances and delay the process of return to democratic institutions which the current authorities in Seoul are pledged to pursue. Along the border between both halves of the peninsula, it will escalate friction and further obstruct the path towards peaceful unification.

Now Americans are dismayed at a trial so lacking in the most basic elements of justice and decency. They are shocked at the sentence.

Leaders in Congress representing both political parties have joined in expressions of concern; hearings in Congress, resolutions, as well as amendments to legislation affecting military assistance to Korea have similarly demonstrated this sentiment. Indeed, there have been few instances when Congressional opinion on the importance of human rights has been so united.

And this is also true of other organizations and bodies which represent the broad spectrum of American public life. The National Council of Churches representing the Protestant church, and the U.S. Catholic Conference have expressed their views forcefully, as also has the American labor movement. Opinion from our most prestigious press across our country and from our academic and intellectual organizations has been of one voice in appealing for reason and justice in this tragic case.

But beyond the special interests and concerns of these segments of American public life, is the reaction of the American public as a whole.

This is a critical moment, but there is still time to repair the damage. Koreans have won praise for their energy, their skill, their creative talent. But above all they are a people of reason and judgment. The only just, the only reasonable course is the commutation of Kim's sentence and a return to democratic rule. To do otherwise will risk political turbulence and unrest on the peninsula, grave danger for the South and conflict in Asia.

(At the first-day conference held on Dec. 10)

The Korean government has charged that Kim Dae Jung was involved in sedition and also in insightment of people to overthrow the government. Those charges are false and I think that the best thing I can do for you is to try to explain to you the persecution this man has faced over the past 10 years.

In 1970, the Korean government used its influence to attemp to see to it that he was not the candidate for the opposition party and it failed.

In 1971 even before the campaign began, the Korean government attempted to influence the United States government from agreeing to meet with the Korean residents in the U.S.

This here is the report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence of the U.S. government. Let me read you a sentence: "When Kim Dae Jung, the leading south Korean opposition candidate was planning to visit the U.S. that year (1970), U.S. intelligence learned of KCIA plans to investigate all of his activities and block his meetings with U.S. officials."

Let me turn to another page in this report and read you a sentence that will shock you: "When Kim planned the return trip to the U.S. (1973) the KCIA, even considered a plan to use criminals in the U.S. to kill him."

After several congressional investigations there has never been a shred of doubt in my mind that the KCIA was behind that kidnapping took place in Japan through the use of Koreans to work at the Korean Embassy here and subsequently the Japanese government also knew that much.

(At the Emergency Int'l Rally of Citizens held in the evening of Dec. 10)

Repercussion to Be Very Big

Military dictatorships all over the Latin America, Asia and Africa briefed sign of relief when Mr. Reagan was elected president of the U.S. That is much to our shame that the closest allies of our new administration are some of the world's most brutal dictatorships.

The American people are beginning to question whether unqualified support for military regimes is in our national interest. It is the Kim Dae Jung case which has brought this very sharply to the fore in an American political thinking.

Mr. Harvey

When the Kwangju incident happened, most American politicians were quiet. When Chon Du Hwan became president most American politicians said very little. When Kim Dae Jung was sentenced to death, suddenly all things that have been ignored by the American political world cut into the case as the true character of the Chon regime became unmistakably clear. Politicians from the most conservative to the most radical suddenly came out of the shadows to express themselves about Kim Dae Jung.

More than 60 members of Congress sponsored the resolution calling for a thorough reexamination of Korea policy if Kim Dae Jung is killed. Almost every member of the Congress so far as we can tell has sent his own or her own letters to the Korean government. And finally perhaps most important in Congress a number of Republicans, I believe twenty-one, sponsored the bill to cut off military aid to Korea as a result of the Kim Dae Jung trial.

The basic reason this is happening is, I believe, that there have been an upswelling of concern all over the country in letters to Congress, telephone calls, small public meetings, and gatherings, are to express concern about Kim Dae Jung.

We have not created much strength yet in public meetings or mass demonstrations. But I can promise you that if Kim Dae Jung should be executed, the movement in the U.S. will grow very fast and the repercussion in U.S. Korea policy would be very big.

Up until now, the main work for supporting human rights in Korea has been carried out by the churches both Catholic and Protestant. But lately we have begun to be joined by the labour movement as well. As you know, the American labour movement is quite conservative. But as the letter or the cable to Chon Du Hwan sent by the American Federation of Teachers read: "Because we believe that the whole mark of the free world is the toleration of decent. If Kim Dae Jung's voice is stilled we'll find it necessary to completely revalue American support for south Korea."

(At the Emergency Int'l Rally of Citizens)

U.S. & Japan Should Take Stronger Actions

If the south Korean government intends to flaunt any of those principles – principles of human rights, principles of guarantee, principles of democracy, then that will be a serious blow at the moral foundations of world peace.

I was particularly impressed by what became clear as far as Japanese opinions are concerned – the

(Continued on page 5)

Resolution

Follows a full text of the resolution adopted on the first day of the conference, December 10:

We are politicians, intellectuals, and church leaders from Japan, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, and New Zealand, who have gathered in Tokyo out of a deep sense of urgency over the increasingly threatened fate of Mr. Kim Dae-jung. With this shared concern, we have held an "Emergency International Conference to Save Kim Dae-jung's Life".

As a devoted Christian, Mr. Kim Dae-jung's unquestionable integrity has repeatedly been made clear through his consistent activities as a liberal democratic politician. We who have gathered here appeal urgently and sincerely to the government of the Republic of Korea, and to all the people of the world, that the life and human rights of Mr. Kim will be guaranteed.

Mr. Kim has been tried before a military court, and has been sentenced to death in the first and appellate trials, on charges of having been sympathetic to communism and of having led an attempted insurrection. The specific basis for that sentence is said to be Mr. Kim's alleged formation of an anti-state, pro-communist organization while he was in Japan. However, we know and are convinced that this is not the truth of the matter. While Mr. Kim was overseas, he had no knowing contact with pro-communist persons or organizations, and he endeavored instead to associate with politicians, scholars, and Christians supportive of liberal democracy. It is clear and is accepted by all who have known or heard him, that Mr. Kim has consistently been opposed to communism.

Mr. Kim Dai-jung's faith in and discipleship to Jesus Christ is both deep and certain, and has been eminently attested to through his numerous speeches and writings. His actions have been based on this faith, expressed in a sincere desire to work for justice and peace in this world.

The unjust attacks against Mr. Kim by the government of the Republic of Korea not only threaten democracy in the Republic of Korea, but threaten peace in Asia and throughout the world as well. Mr. Kim gained the trust and hopes of many of the citizens of the Republic of Korea as an outstanding democratic politician at the time of 1971 presidential election. The deprivation of Mr. Kim's freedom to pursue political activities is already a serious menace to democracy in the Republic of Korea. To deprive him of his life, moreover, would deliver a severe blow to prospects for democracy in that nation. It would bring darkness to this important East Asian country, and it would precipitate a level of international tension and disorder which none would desire.

Those of us gathered here are united in our earnest request that Mr. Kim Dae-jung's life be preserved, basing our plea on the reasons cited above. Even now, there are voices being raised from all corners of the world, crying out that Mr. Kim's life be spared. It is imperative that the government of the Republic of Korea immediately rid itself of any thought of carrying out a death sentence against Mr. Kim. Today is International Human Rights Day. We would request, particularly on this day, that the government of the Republic of Korea abide by the unchanging, fundamental humanitarian values as expressed in the United Nations Charter, the World Human Rights Declaration, and the International Covenant on Human Rights, and that in keeping with those values, that the Republic of Korea government will guarantee Kim Dae-jung's human rights and return to him his liberty to engage in political activities.

With this conference we take our appeal to world opinion at large, that all those who aspire to the realization of democracy and peace raise their conscientious voices in unison and employ all other appropriate means to make known this basic position: that the south Korean authorities should act to overturn the death sentence, and that Kim Dae-jung's life must be spared and his political life be restored.

May peace prevail on Earth!
10 December 1980
The participants in the "Emergency International Conference to Save Kim Dae-jung's Life." held at the International House, Roppongi, Tokyo, Japan.

Signed by

Donald L. Ranard	**Sponsor, Campaign to Free Kim Dae Jung & Other Dem. Leaders**
Pharis J. Harvey	**Co-Executive Director, Campaign to Free Kim Dae Jung & Others**
Bishop John Cummins	**Rep., U.S. Catholic Council for Justice and Peace**
Bishop Ellis Finger	**United Methodist Church, U.S.A., Rep. NCC-U.S.A.**
Cornelium A. Von Heyl	**Evangelical Church in Germany: Attorney at Law**
Jean Skuse	**Vice-Moderator, WCC Central Com.: Gen. Sect. NCC-Australia**
George Armstrong	**Senior Lecturer, St. Johns Theological College, Auckland**
Herbert P. Feith	**Prof. of Pol. Science, Monash Univ., Melbourne**
Shionoya Kazuo	**Diet member (LDP)**
Tanaka Isaji	**Diet member (LDP)**
Utsunomiya Tokuma	**Diet member (Ind.)**
Asukata Ichio	**Diet member (JSP)**
Doi Takako	**Diet member (JSP)**

(Continued on page 5)

W. Germany, New Zealand, Australia, Japan

To Save Kim Dae Jung's Life

At the Emergency International Conference to Save Kim Dae Jung's Life, various materials including appeals made by the families of those involved in the so-called Kim Dae Jung and 23 co-defendants case, were made public by the National Christian Council of Japan, the promoter of the conference. In their appeals the families disclosed the fact of tortures suffered by their sons and fathers and severely denounced the unjust court proceedings: Follow gists of their materials:

(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Army Appeals Court Verdict: Totally Unwarranted

THEY ARE INNOCENT

Through face-to-face meetings with members of our families, and through what we have learned during the course of the first public hearing, we can confirm that the main points in the prosecution's account of this "incident"–as well as the "confessions" of the defendants themselves–were fabrications which the defendants were forced to formally accept through-intimidation and severe torture.

Nevertheless, the court relied on these forced "confessions" to pronounce all of the defendants guilty without even hearing from most of the witnesses who could easily have been summoned to give testimony. Moreover, the mass media of Korea were mobilized to disseminate propaganda against former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, beginning from even before the trial opened and continuing throughout the course of the trial.

Furthermore, although the question of the formation and activities of the Japanese branch of Hanmintong–which played such an important role in the case against Kim Dae Jung in this trial–was not given as a factor in the court's final decision, the prosecution used, as the basis for its demand that Kim be given the death penalty, its unproven charges that Kim had both accepted the position of Chairman of Hanmintong and had subsequently acted in that capacity. We feel strongly that the outcome of this trial was predetermined, and that the trial was held solely to lend an aura of legality to the actions taken against Kim and his associates.

This trial reconfirmed our conviction that the defendants, during this time when they were allegedly involved in an anti-state conspiracy, were in fact working toward the same goal which had motivated them in the past. Their goal was nothing more than the true democratization of the Republic of Korea. Even if both the Yushin Constitution and the draft constitution of the current regime did not state that "the Republic of Korea is a democratic republic"–which both do state in the first lines of their preambles–we still believe that all of these defendants should have been found "not guilty" of any crime, and should have been released.

OUR DEMAND

We demand that the current regime show at least a minimum of fairness in its actions and decisions. Severe restrictions were placed on our selection of lawyers and on meetings with the defendants. While preparing for this trial, some lawyers were picked up by the police and kept in detention, while others had their right to practice law suspended for a full year. And, what's worse, the defendants were not allowed to meet freely with those lawyers appointed to represent them. They were permitted only to meet for a moment shortly before the trial began.

The defendants had 20 days to provide specific justification for their appeal against the court's verdict. During that time their lawyers were not able to meet with them to obtain the necessary information to substantiate the appeal. Furthermore, the defendants were not given a copy of the court's decision. Without access to the full text of the verdict, they could not formulate their appeal properly.

All the newspapers have published the results of the three investigations by the authorities, the text of the official indictment, and the prosecutors' summation. We wonder why neither the final statements of the defendants nor the complete text of the court's decision have been made available to the public. And we wonder why the defendants are not allowed to see the text of the decision against them.

How can this trial possibly be called a public hearing in open court when family members have been picked up by the police and questioned on the suspicion that they were hiding copies of the defendants' final statements which family members had written down from memory. We ask that at the hearing on the appeal the text of the official indictment, the prosecutors' summation, and the verdict itself be made available in their entirety to the public, so that this trial can be a public hearing in reality as well as in name. We ask for a real trial so that we will have nothing to be ashamed of before history and before the rest of the world. We don't want to feel ashamed of our nation again.

OUR PRAYER

The defendants are innocent, so they must be freed unconditionally. How can we talk about pursuing democracy when these people who have spent half a lifetime fighting for democracy remain in prison. We will continue to join in prayer with those from the families who are in prison, to ask for the democratization of our homeland. We will pray especially for Kim Dae Jung who has been sentenced to die in the near future. All of us who have been praying for the democratization of the Republic of Korea ask everyone to forget the optimism they may have felt since October 26 [1979], and join us in our prayers.

We earnestly implore all citizens of the Republic of Korea to fight to prevent this epochal tragedy of lies from destroying the leadership of our homeland.

(An appeal from the relatives of those involved in the so-called "conspiracy to incite rebellion of Kim Dae Jung and his associates", Oct. 11, 1980)

Illegal Court Proceedings

As the appellate trial opened we had appealed to the present government to act with at least minimum common sense, but we have encountered only a further worsening of our situation. The appellate court from the outset abandoned any pretense of attempting to disclose the true facts, and instead for whatever reasons was intent only on pressing ahead as rapidly as possible toward a verdict.

During the court proceedings all manner of devices were used to prevent the defendants from presenting adequate statements. All requests for witnesses by the defendants, including such acceptable witnesses as defendant Cho Songwu's mother, were denied, despite the large amount of factual information to be presented. Instead, only one witness was presented, said to be a so-called "surrendered spy," whose identity and credibility we judge to be of dubious value. No announcement of the denial of requests for defense witnesses was given, so the presentation of the "defense" was conducted illegally. The challenges of the defendants were totally ignored by the court, which then claimed that the defendants had given up their right to a final statement, and thus deprived them of this opportunity. Even more shocking was the fact that the spy witness, said to have surrendered in 1977, freely referred to north Korea as the People's Democratic Republic, to south Korea as South Chosun, and to the Chongryun as "comrades" during two hours of testimony without the least cautionary word from either the prosecution or the court. We seek the clarification of the court as to whether this witness was the best they could produce for such an important trial, or whether perhaps this man is in fact some sort of double agent, said to have been in Pyongyang four times.

Another problem we wish to point out is the fact that although in the first trial verdict the prosecution said only Kim Dae-jung's domestic activity as chairman of the Hanmintong was taken into account, the defendants were not informed that this matter was included in the verdict, and the procedures and only witness in the second trial session concentrated instead upon the formation, character, and background of the founders of the Hanmintong, so that in the appeals trial verdict the character of the Hanmintong and the issue of acceptance of the chairmanship were considered. As a result it is unclear what the basis of the accusation is concerning Kim Dae-jung in relation to the Hanmintong.

Since from the very beginning there was no specific indication given of actual violations of the Anti-Communist or National Security Laws, the prosecution of these matters should have been dropped, but in order to clarify these questions we strongly demand the publication of the full texts of the verdicts of the first and appeals trials. Why were these show trials initiated at all if the verdicts cannot even be made public???

The defendants are innocent. It follows that all of them should be cleared and released.

We are earnestly in prayer. We are praying for democracy in Korea, and are praying for the life of Kim Dae-jung, now under the sentence of death. We believe that God will not abandon our nation, and are praying for his help.

November 3, 1980
The families of the defendants in the so-called Kim Dae Jung Sedition Plot Case

Letter from Co-Defendants: Don't Kill Our Democratic Hopes

The following is a full text of letter sent by the members of the families of the defendants in the so-called "Kim Dae Jung sedition conspiracy case," entitled "In Anticipation of Supreme Court's Confirmation of the Death Sentence":

During the years of Park Chung-hee's Yushin System, members of each of our families had their sentences from lower courts confirmed by the Supreme Court, so that in time we began to refer to the Supreme Court as the "Refusal Court" [for refusing to send cases back to the lower courts for review].

Although we earnestly hope that for the future of our people the sentence from the Supreme Court will be worthy of the real purpose of that court, we are not very hopeful this will take place, judging from the inflexible attitude with which the government seems to be inviting a clash with us, even through the mobilization of the whole nation.

After having been disappointed and thrown into anxiety on numerous occasions by the governments of nations said to be "friendly" to our nation, we felt that there is nothing left to us but to pray. We are thus united in prayer with our brethren in Christ, with our Korean brothers and sisters at home and abroad who are working for democracy.

This is our request: "Please do not take away our hope for democracy, and spare us from the destruction of our people."

"Our small, agonizing hearts are laid open to view, and in our exhaustion we have nothing left but our prayers. Are our fervent prayers not yet sufficient? Or, is it possible that you judge that our people have not suffered enough?"

We insist that our relatives on trial and sentenced are in fact innocent, and that they must be unconditionally released from detention. For it is only through their release that we will be able to achieve the national security which has been continuously emphasized since the time of the Park administration. Furthermore, it is only through their release that we can advance rejoicing and with all our strength towards the democratization of our nation, and towards the democratic unification of Korea.

It goes without saying that lives once lost cannot be recovered, and with this realization of our present situation, we are concentrating all of our efforts in a desparate attempt to save Kim Dae-jung's life. We are at a loss and deeply anxious.

We have faith that you will be in prayer and action with us.

Resting our prayers in God,
[dated] 7 December 1980
In unison, the members of the families of the defendants in the so-called "Kim Dae-jung conspiracy to commit insurrection case,"
Represented by: Park Young-kil

(Continued from page 4)

Kono Yohei	**Diet member (NLC)**
Den Hideo	**Diet member (Soc. Dem. Fed.)**
Takano Yoichi	**Prof., Sophia Univ.**
Oe Kenzaburo	**Author**
Mori Kyozo	**Ex-Chief Editor, Asahi Shimbun Co.**
Morikawa Kinju	**Attorney at Law**
Nakadaira Kenkichi	**Attorney at Law**
Ito Narihiko	**Prof., Chuo Univ.**
Sasaki Hidenori	**Attorney at Law**
Wada Haruki	**Asst. Prof., Tokyo Univ.**
Shirayanagi Seiichi	**Archbishop of Tokyo**
Soma Nobuo	**Bishop, Justice & Peace**
Morita Shoichi	**Moderator, Justice & Peace**
Kishimoto Yoichi	**Moderator, NCC-Japan**
Nakajima Masaki	**Gen. Sect., United Ch. of Christ**
Shoji Tsutomu	**Gen. Sect., NCC-Japan**

(Continued from page 4)

fact so many speakers spoke about the Kim Dae Jung case in ways that reflected a sense of guilt for what Japan did in the past not only to Korea but to other parts of Asia.

Prof. Feith

So I was very much impressed by the fact that one Japanese speaker after another emphasized the fact that Japan has responsibility to atone for their past acts against the people of Korea and that a large number of people in Japan are now conscious of the injustice they did in the past and are concentrating very vigorous efforts on saving the life of Kim Dae Jung as an expression of their great concern.

It seems to me that the issue is of such great importance that I sincerely hope that people in America, in Japan and in other countries will take much stronger actions than they have taken so far. In particular, they should make threaten the Chon regime with specific actions they would take if Kim should be murdered.

(In an interview with the People's Korea)

Remains of Koguryo—Evidence of Ancient Japan-Korea Cultural Relations

Japanese dailies Yomiuri Shimbun (Nov. 12 issue, evening edition) and Asahi Shimbun (Sep. 17, evening edition) carried articles on remains and historical spots of Koguryo excavated in suburb of Pyongyang, which vividly showed cultural relations between ancient Japan and Korea. The papers described them as an epochal excavation in reexamination of the ancient history of this country.

The Yomiuri Shimbun story was written by its correspondent and the Asahi Shimbun article by Ueda Masaaki, professor of Kyoto University, who visited the DPRK from Aug. 13 to Sep. 19. Follow their excerpts:

Studies are under way on remains, historic spots and frescoes of the Koguryo period near Pyongyang, the DPRK. In particular, unearthed articles of the Tokhung-ri remains, where a provincial governor was buried, provided clues to the culture, life, politics and religion in those days, indicating relations between Korean and Japanese culture.

The Tokhung-ri remains were discovered in December 1976, which located at Tokhung-ri, Taean City, 35 km west of Pyongyang. The remains were discovered in the course of building an irrigation canal on a hill. No corpses or burial accessories were found.

Drawn on the ceilings and walls of the 3.5 square meters inner coffin chamber and the 1.5 square meters front chamber were colored murals with explanations in Chinese characters.

Written in the north wall of the front chamber was an epitaph in 154 Chinese characters which showed the tomb was of the Chin family, a distinguished family of the provincial governor; he came from Pakchon, North Pyongan Province and he died on Dec. 25, 407 at the age of 77 years.

On the west wall of the front chamber were drawn 13 figures—6 in the upper part and 7 in the lower part. These figures represented the governor-generals of 13 counties under his rule.

The epitaph, indicating the regions, drew great attentions as evidence to change the ancient histories of Korea and China—regions east of the Liao River were Koguryo territory.

The DPRK interpreted this as follows: Koguryo, the powerful kingdom of Korea in those days expanded its territory, when Chienchin advanced from the north into the southern part of China, taking advantage of the decline of Hou-yen of China.

The tomb of King Tongmyong is located in South Pyongyang (Mujin-ri, Ryokpo district). King Tongmyong is "Chumong," who is believed to be the founder of Koguryo. The tomb was once dismissed as a fake.

In 1974-75 the tomb was excavated and studies under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung. A part of a crown was unearthed from the tomb. At a point only 150 metres from the tomb of King Tongmyong was uncovered the site of a 30,000-square-meter temple, where porcelains were exhumed. These porcelains indicated that the tomb was of King Tongmyong.

Professor Chae Hui Guk, chief of the Archaeological faculty of Kim Il Sung University explained the reason why the tomb of the founder of Koguryo was discovered one of the outskirts of Pyongyang, the third capital of Koguryo.

He said:

"In 427, when Koguryo moved its capital to Pyongyang, the kingdom moved the tomb from its first capital Tsian (China)."

The temple in front of the tomb (of King Tongmyong) is known to have been as called the "Chongrung Temple", as fragments of roof tiles with such words as "Chongrung" and the "Rungsa" engraved on them were discovered.

As the "Chongrung Temple" was not seen in old documents, it suddenly attracted the attention of archaeologists. The temple seemed to have been built to commemorate the removal of the seat of government.

Since the liberation of the country in 1945, the DPRK excavated more than 3,000 sites of remains, attaching importance to the study of the history of the Korean people.

Through detailed studies on about 300 sites of remains, it became clear that their shapes, forms and unearthed articles and characteristic features of Kochoson, and had nothing to do with China.

It was said that in those days Rakrang county and Taebang county (Korea) was under the influence of China under the Han dynasty.

Prof. Chae said:

"It is true that the Han dynasty of China had four counties including Lo-Lang-chien. There were originally two views—Japanese scholars before the war took the view that Lo-Lang-chien was in Korea. Our archaeologists however, follow the view that Lo-Lang-chien was located in China."

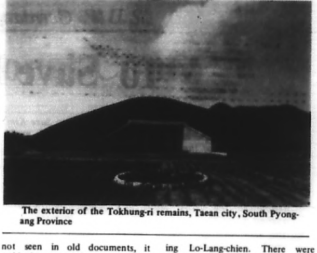
(Nov. 12 issue of Yomiuri Shimbun, evening edition)

* * *

Relationships between Japanese and Korean culture were apt to be ignored. As I stressed on these relationships, I had an intention to see Koguryo remains with my own eyes.

Fortunately I was able to visit quite a number of remains and historical spots there. I could learn great attention paid to the protection and rehabilitation of cultural assets in the DPRK. In particular, I was impressed by the tomb of King Tongmyong and the site of Chongrung Temple and the murals

(Continued on page 7)



The exterior of the Tokhung-ri remains, Taean city, South Pyongang Province

The dead buried Chin, the provincial governor (right), and the governor generals of 13 counties who were under the rule of Chin (left)

KOREAN FABLE

Quail and Fox

Once upon a time there lived a sly, indolent fox in a mountain. He disliked to work and took an interest in theft. He often attacked the quail's hill. The peaceful hill became disquiet now.

Autumn came and trees started to shed leaves. One day, the fox who had been napping in the sunny pine grove as usual found a quail picking something to eat. He stole up to her and bit her.

She was engrossed in getting food for winter and could not see him approach. An old saying flashed across her mind: "One can find a way out when one has spirit even in the clutch of a tiger". Rolling her black eyes, the quail said, "Oh, uncle fox! I am too small to fill your stomach, ain't I?"

Just that moment, she saw a bear plodding along a river, with a heavy load of fish on his shoulder. An idea entered her head. She continued, "Look over there, uncle fox! Let go of me and do as I tell you. Then all his fish is yours." The fox's mouth watered. He liked fish very much. He set her free.

She told him to hide behind a big rock and flew up to the bear and flapped as if her wings were broken. The greedy bear put down his fish and came and fell on her. She flapped up and came down in front of him.

"You fool! Do you think you can fly with broken wings?" grinned the bear. He tried to catch her. She slipped away and stopped before him. She did this several times.

The fox did not lose this chance. He ran away with the fish.

"Gee! The little thing is witty enough...." the fox thought to himself. He ate his fill of the fish, lay on the grass, and tried to get a nap, humming. A sudden noise awakened him. He looked round. A badger was digging a burrow for winter.

The fox was displeased with the badger's rude deed and decided to make a fool of him. He said to the badger, showing his swollen belly, "Hey! How long do you want to live, slaving like that? Your back is arched with foil and you should take good care of yourself, I must say."

The hard-working badger glared at the idler and went on, saying, "Don't mind me but care about yourself. The winter is just around the corner. No idler has ever lived long, you must remember."

The fox said, humming, "Oh, my good friend! Please don't worry. You see the mountain is full of things to eat? I ate my fill today too. I ate the tasty trout. Have you ever had it?"

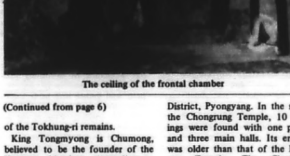
The fox idled away a few days. Food ran out. But the mountain was buried deep in the snow and no animals were to be seen, in the mountain.

He roamed about the mountain for food, but in vain. The thought of the badger flashed across his mind. He was sure he could get something to eat at the badger's because he had worked hard throughout the summer. He made his way to the badger's. The badger was absent from home. After looking round the fox opened the door of a storeroom. As he had expected, the storeroom was full of food. He straightened his tail and jammed a bag with food and ran away with it.

Soon the badger came home and saw the footprints of the fox in front of the storeroom. He realized what had happened in his absence.

He told the quail about this and decided to punish the fox.

(To be continued)



The ceiling of the frontal chamber

(Continued from page 6)

of the Tokhung-ri remains.

King Tongmyong is Chumong, believed to be the founder of the Koguryo kingdom. According to the "Samguk-sagi" (History of the Three Kingdoms), he died in 19 B.C. Why is the tomb of King Tongmyong located in Pyongyang, which was the capital Koguryo moved from Tsian (China) in 427.

Through the excavation, it was disclosed that "this was a tomb erected there by moving the tumulus of King Tongmyong located in the other place" in the first half period of the 5th century.

The interior of the tomb of King Tongmyong consists of an entrance way, a front chamber, a corridor and an inner coffin chamber. The size of the inner coffine chamber is 4.12 meters in length east to west; 4.18 meters in length north to south, and 3.88 meters in height. There were sewer over 1 meter in depth and two stone gates (the gate of the front chamber and the gate of the inner coffin chamber).

Drawn on the ceilings and the walls were lotus flowers, about 640 in all. A gilt-bronze crown was discovered among the unearthed articles. From these things, this tomb was confirmed as one of a Koguryo king.

The site of the temple of Koguryo with an area of about 30,000 square meters was found in a place 120 meters in front of the tomb of King Tongmyong. Through the letters engraved on exhumed roof tiles and earthenware, it was proved that the temple was called the "Chongrung Temple." It is considered that the temple was built in front of the king's tomb. The arrangement of the cathedrals of the Asuka Temple (Asuka village, Nara Prefecture, Japan) is similar to that of the Kumgang Temple at Chongam-ri, Taesong District, Pyongyang. In the site of the Chongrung Temple, 10 buildings were found with one pagoda and three main halls. Its erection was older than that of the Kumgang Temple. The Chongrung Temple is the prototype of the Asuka Temple.

Near the tomb of King Tongmyong, there are about 20 tombs of Koguryo. In connection with the newly unearthed remains, the name of Chinpari tomb No. 1 was changed to No. 9 and Chinpari tomb No. 4 to No. 1.

The Tokhung-ri tomb consists of an entrance way, a front chamber, a corridor and an inner coffin chamber.

About 600-odd characters written in black ink were found on epitaphs as well as about 200 drawn figures.

It was the first tomb in which we found a written record of hometown and career of the buried, the date of erection of the tomb (409) and the date of its close was found.

The official titles written there provide new materials. Among valuable paintings were those of woman weavers, parades, hunting, event of "seven treasures" and the Great Bear.

In the 600-odd letters written in 14 lines on the epitaph there are letters indicating Buddhism and Confucianism. On the southern ceiling of the front chamber is drawn a legendary female wizard.

These materials provide hints on the territories, government institutions and customs of Koguryo as well as the religion before and after the 5th century. There are found many figures like legendary wizards in the Koguryo murals. There hadn't been found any figure described as a "legendary wizard". Materials on Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism as popular beliefs are found in this tomb.

(Sep. 17 issue of Asahi Shimbun, evening edition)

The oxcart of the wife of the dead buried in the tomb

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Nov. 23

* Bulgarian TV cameramen's group headed by Ivan Donev, Director of the Editorial Department of Bulgarian television "Friendship," arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Nov. 24

* Georges-Andre Chevallaz, President of the Confederations of Switzerland, met DPRK ambassador to his country Chin Chung Guk. The president expressed support to the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo for the peaceful reunification of the country and expressed the hope for an early reunification of Korea.

Nov. 25

* A journalist delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Yun Chi Ho, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to China.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK headed by Nam Jae Hwan left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to China.
* A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by its General Secretary Iwai Akira arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by Ryang Yong Man left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.
* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Poland and Bulgaria.

Nov. 26

* Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger met DPRK ambassador to his country Chong Jong Gyu. Expressing satisfaction with the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and the two peoples, the president said that the proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by President Kim Il Sung was the only one for achieving peace on the Korean Peninsula and reunifying the country peacefully.

Nov. 27

* Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, met in Sofia the delegation of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK headed by its Chairmen Kim Si Hak. Noting that the new proposal for the reunification of the country put forward by President Kim Il Sung is a very reasonable one, the president stated that the party and government of Bulgaria have always supported and would invariably support the cause of Korean reunification under whatever circumstances and conditions.

Nov. 29

* A movie delegation of the DPRK headed by Kwon Hyok Bong left Pyongyang by train for a visit to the Soviet Union.
* Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization met DPRK Ambassador to Syria Li Hong Ryop. The Chairman expressed full support to the new proposal of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.
* Li Song Ho, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma presented his credentials to U Ne Win, President of that country.

Dec. 1

* A delegation of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communists League headed by Belcho Ivanov, Secretary of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A GDR state radio broadcasting delegation headed by Martin Radman, Director of radio "Voice of the German Democratic Republic," arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A delegation of the military commission of the Republic of Uganda headed by Major General Tito Okeloo, Member of the Military Commission and Commander of the National Liberation Army of the Republic of Uganda, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A Kazakhstan Gymnastic Selection of the Soviet Union arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A delegation of the Association of Polish Architects headed by its Vice-President Zbigniew Zawistowski flew to Pyongyang.
* Sezengin Luvsan, advisor to the fourth subcommittee of the Committee of the Organisation for the Collaboration of Railways, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A 1981-1982 working plan for scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the DPRK and China was signed in Beijing.
* A trade agreement between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Zimbabwe was signed in Salisbury.
* Gambian President Dawda K. Jawara met ambassador of the DPRK to Gambia Ryu Man Bok. Declaring that Gambia has called for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the president stressed that it is our invariable stand that Korea must be reunified at an early date.

Dec. 2

* A railway delegation of China headed by Li Xiangjiu arrived in Pyongyang by train to attend a meeting of the fourth sub-committee of the Committee of the Organisation for the Collaboration of Railways to be held in Pyongyang.
* C. Mendiran, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by train.
* A party workers delegation of the WPK headed by Li Mun Hae left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Bulgaria.
* The second friendship visiting group of Korea headed by Han Byong Hwa left Pyongyang by air for a visit to China.
* A delegation of Kim Il Sung University headed by O Gil Bang left Pyongyang by air for visit to China.
* A coal industry delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Hyong Mun left Pyongyang by air for a visit to China.
* A Rodong Sinmun delegation headed by its Editor-in-Chief Kim Gi Man left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Yugoslavia and Romania.

Dec. 6

* Kwon Chun Sun, a compatriot residing in Canada, arrived in Pyongyang by air for a visit to the socialist homeland.

(KCNA)

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Nov. 7

* According to a report released by the ministry of finance medium- and long-term foreign debts reach $17.2 billion and totalled $30 billion with the short-term debts added as the end of this year

Nov. 11

* An amendment bill on military service was passed in a ministerial conference, making the age of conscription one year earlier than the present law.
* It was officially admitted that Seoul dumped 115 drum cans of radioactive waste, into the East Sea near Ullung Island from 1968.

Nov. 13

* According to a report, south Korean government will take measures to merge mass-communications and will implement them by the middle of December. The Tongyang Television Corporation among the three television corporations and the Tongyang and Tong-A broadcasting corporations will be absorbed by the south Korea broadcasting corporation and Happtong and Tongyang News Agencies will be merged, together with other newspaper companies.

Nov. 14

* The headquarters of martial law command announced that it had arrested 18 persons including 10 priests on charges of corruption and returned 32 persons to the committee for purification of Buddhist circle for examination.

Nov. 15

* The south Korean embassy in the U.S. called a meeting of honorary consuls come from each state and discussed ways and means of publication on the situation of south Korea in the U.S.
* According to statistics released by headquarters of the fire fighting of Seoul City, 16,405 of the 22,906 buildings of the city, or about 70 per cent are not equipped with fire fighting facilities as regulated.

Nov. 16

* Ri Bom Sok, "minister" of the national unification board, announced in a press interview in Chicago that south Korea would not allow reentry into south Korea of overseas Koreans who have ever visited the DPRK.

Nov. 20

* A Boeing 747 jumbo jet aircraft of the south Korean Air Lines (KAL) with 206 passengers and 20 crew aboard burst into flames upon landing at Kimpo International Airport, killing at least 14 persons including six crew members. One person was reported missing. The airport is notorious for its poor facilities and operations and rated as the most dangerous airfield for pilots.
* Gleysteen, U.S. ambassador to Seoul, conferred with "vice-foreign minister" Kim Dong Hui and discussed the matter of mutual concern between south Korea and the U.S.
* The ministry of culture and information announced that 14 cartoonists and cartoon publishers have been arrested in the crackdown on low-quality cartoon producers.
* Chong Jong Taek, "minister" of agriculture and fisheries, admitted that rice output statistics had been watered in recent years, but he did not announce actual figures.
* South Korea-Japan parliamentarians league announced that a 10-member group of south Korean "national assembly men" including the president of the south Korean side will visit Japan around Dec. 7. It also announced that the present south Korea-Japan security consultative committee and the south Korea-Japan friendship committee will be merged.
* A large scale military mobilisation exercise for the winter season dubbed "Pibung (sure victory) 1980" was carried out.

Nov. 22

* Gleysteen returned to Washington for consultations with the home government.

Pyongyang: Kim Case Intolerable For National Unity & Reunification

PYONGYANG, December 12 (KCNA) -- An emergency meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (DFRF) was held in Pyongyang on December 11.

At the meeting Director of the Secretariat of the C.C., DFRF Ho Jong Suk explained the purpose of convening an emergency meeting of the C.C., DFRF.

The entire participants denounced in unison the Chon Du Hwan group for persistently scheming to murder democratic figure Kim Dae Jung in defiance of the strong public protest and denunciation at home and abroad and stressed that at this pressing moment when a grave danger was befalling Kim Dae Jung who had carried on patriotic activities for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country, the south Korean people and overseas compatriots should turn out as one and wage an extensive movement for his release.

A statement denouncing the Chon Du Hwan group's plot to murder Kim Dae Jung and demanding his release in the name of the C.C., DFRF was adopted at the meeting.

The following is the full text of the statement.

Now the world is closely watching the south Korean military group's move to pass a final verdict for murdering Kim Dae Jung, a democratic figure.

Governments, political parties and organisations of over 100 countries including Japan and international organisations, concerned about the life of Kim Dae Jung at stake, are waging an extensive movement in various forms to save him and foreign news media and fair public opinion are strongly demanding the revocation of the death sentence upon Kim Dae Jung and his unconditional release.

In defiance of this massive protest movement throughout the world, the Chon Du Hwan junta is making haste to finally confirm the death sentence upon Kim Dae Jung at the supreme court before long under a pre-arranged murder plan and kill him at any cost.

It is an intolerable treacherous act going against national unity and reunification that the south Korean junta is trying to murder Kim Dae Jung who had demanded democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country at a time when all the fellow countrymen are desirous of great national unity more ardently than ever before, accepting the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, closely following the pressing situation in which an irrevocable danger has been created to the life of Kim Dae Jung by the Chon Du Hwan military group, resolutely denounces, in the name of the entire Korean people, the south Korean rulers' attempt to murder Kim Dae Jung in defiance of public opinion at home and abroad.

The disposal of the Kim Dae Jung question is an important one showing a basic stand toward democracy and fascism.

As it well known, Kim Dae Jung is a prominent democratic figure who had carried on his activities for many years against fascism and for democracy in south Korea.

At the military court Kim Dae Jung said: "What was important for me was the realisation of democracy, not my becoming president. I did my best only for the realisation of democracy". This is clear proof that he is a democratic figure who had fought for the democratisation of south Korean society.

The plot of the south Korean military group to murder Kim Dae Jung only shows that they have nothing but a sinister ambition to maintain power with the bayonet by reinforcing their fascist dictatorship, thinking nothing of democracy desired by the popular masses in south Korea.

To begin with, it was a challenge to democracy that the Chon Du Hwan military regime arrested democratic figure Kim Dae Jung and it was an illegal political plot that it referred him to military ,trial on charges of "plotting for a rebellion". The passing of the death sentence upon him in an underhand trial was a brutal act stifling the people demanding democracy.

Furthermore, with the final verdict at the supreme court at hand, the south Korean military leaders trumped up a strange document called "crime of Kim Dae Jung" and publicized it by papers and radios, unhesitatingly committing the base act of fabricating "the will of the people" in an attempt to justify its plot to murder Kim Dae Jung.

This shows that the criminal plot of the Chon Du Hwan junta to murder democratic figure Kim Dae Jung has now reached the worst stage.

Under such situation it is an irrepressible legitimate act of the nation that south Korean students and people strongly demand the release of Kim Dae Jung save his life in danger and that all Koreans at home and abroad merge their voices with the demand.

It is also an entirelly just action for human rights and democracy that governments, political parties and organisations of various countries and progressive people of the world wage all forms of struggle to rescue Kim Dae Jung.

The south Korean rulers should lend an ear to the voices of protest and denunciation ringing out loudly from among the entire Korean people and the world people.

But, the rulers of south Korea are clamouring about "infringement upon sovereignty' and "interference in internal affairs," challenging the unanimous demand of public opinion at home and abroad.

How can the traitors who have left one half of the country's territory to the tender mercies of the foreign aggressors, massacred thousands of fellow countrymen with their bayonets and are scheming to perpetuate the national split by following the "two Koreas" policy of Uncle Sam have the check to talk about sovereignty and internal affairs!

If the south Korean military rulers truly want to talk about infringement upon sovereignty and interference in internal affairs, they should talk about the aggression and interference in internal affairs by the U.S. who has occupied south Korea by force of arms, enforced a colonial rule and are trampling underfoot national sovereignty and dignity.

Nothing can justify the anti-national crimes of the Chon Du Hwan junta which, not telling what they should, tries to murder the democratic figure who had fought for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The United States which has backed traitor Chon Du Hwan's robbery of "power" and nation-butchery is entirely to blame for the present grave stage of the plot to murder Kim Dae Jung.

The Japanese authorities cannot escape their responsibility for the criminal conspiracy with the south Korean rulers all along in dealing with the question of Kim Dae Jung from his kidnapping case.

Out of an earnest desire to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the principle of great national unity, we strongly hold that the plot to murder Kim Dae Jung in south Korea should be given up at once and he be released unconditionally.

If the Chon Du Hwan junta persistently takes the road of murdering Kim Dae Jung in defiance of our repeated warnings and public opinion at home and abroad, it will result in executing itself and lead to the ruin of the military fascist ruling system.

(Continued from page 1)

Rallies Held in Tokyo & N.Y.

In accordance with action plans adopted at the Emergency Conference about 200 people held a rally in Tokyo to demand Mr. Kim' release in a simultaneous action with their counterparts in New York on Dec. 13.

Some 200 people attended the rally held at the Riverside Church in New York City.

In Tokyo, the rally started at 2 p.m. at Shiba Park in Minato Ward, following by a street demonstration which took the protestors to the south Korean embassy here.

Kim Trial Challenge to Int'l Community: Amnesty Int'l

Amnesty International said Dec. 9, it has appealed to the United States and the other 42 member states of the U.N. Human Rights Commission to intervene to stop the execution of Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

In a letter to each foreign leader, Amnesty International said, "Because of the publicity surrounding Kim Dae Jung's trial and because of his prominence, his case can be seen as a challenge to the international community."

Mr. Kim's execution, the organization said, would be a blow to the respect for international human rights standards.

The London-based independent human rights organization said it also was appealing to the south Korean authorities for clemency for 12 other south Korean political prisoners sentenced to death in separate trials.

Why Poet's Release?

The south Korean authorities Dec. 11 released prominent dissident poet Kim Ji Ha and seven other dissidents.

In announcing their release, the South Korean justice ministry officials said that the step was taken for humanitarian reasons.

However, diplomatic sources here see that step as a red herring, as all the other political prisoners including Mr. Kim Dae Jung are still in jail.

The released people are to be under constant surveillance by KCIA agents and their activities will be strictly restrained, said sources close to the south Korean authorities, and added that though their bodies have been released, their soul is still in a jail.

Poet Kim Ji Ha was arrested in April 1974 in connection with an incident involving the Federation of Democratic Youths and Students and sentenced to death, but the penalty was later commuted to life and then to 20 years in prison. One month after being released in February 1975, he was rearrested on charges of allegedly violating the anti-communist law.

So, there might be a possibility of his being imprisoned again as was the case only a month after his release in February 1975.

A strong question is being raised by Korean experts here about why he was set free at this time expressing a deep rooted suspicion about the motive of strongman Chon Du Hwan behind the release.

The suspicion is based on the fact Mr. Kim Dae Jung and other democratic opposition leaders are still in prison, faced with possible death.

"The news cannot necessarily be taken as good news as fears still exist of the Seoul authorities executing Kim Dae Jung by using the poet's release as means of psychological manipulation to impress the public of the government's 'flexible' stand," observed former Tokyo University professor Hidaka Rokuro.

The latest release is rather stronger evidence of the eventual execution of Mr. Kim Dae Jung than a sign of recovery of democracy.

Mr. Ranard, former U.S. State Department official made this comment:

"The Seoul authorities, in a way, are very clever. Because they have never taken any actions without specific reasons or intentions. The release of Kim Ji Ha is not accidental."

Concerning the aim of the release, the former American official offered a theory that the Chon Du Hwan administration released the poet to "see and study how the Korean people will react to his release."

Mr. Kim Dae Jung, he noted, is a politician, not a poet, a man who has a chance of becoming president if a free presidential election is held, and added that he is a great threat to Chon Du Hwan.

As he implied, Kim Ji Ha is a literary man and charges against him were brought during the period of the late strongman Pak Jung Hi. Mr. Kim Dae Jung is a politician who has been charged for his activities during the Choi Gyu Ha "government" which had been directly controlled by Chon's military group.

Another aim of the step aims at saving the face of the Americans and Japanese and diverting a worldwide criticism of the Chon Du Hwan junta.

A similar theory was presented by the Korean Congress for Democracy and Unification (Hanmintong) that the "government" of Chon Du Hwan is using the release of poet Kim only to camouflage its suppression of the south Korean people and to elude the international criticism mounting against the trial of Mr. Kim.

The theory was detailed in the Dec. 10 statement issued by Hanmintong calling for full-scale freedom for the poet following his release.

The Hanmintong members, in the statement, demanded that Mr. Kim Dae Jung and all other political prisoners be released immediately and unconditionally.

The south Korean "government" has said that Poet Kim was released in the interest of national harmony and greater national unity for the new era at a time when the situation is precarious.

"If this is the case, then a step might be taken to release all the political prisoners including Mr. Kim Dae Jung," said a Korean expert here.

Japan Rightists Attack Hunger Strikers Appealing for Mr. Kim

In downtown Tokyo local rightists armed with wooden swords on Dec. 10 attacked hunger strikes appealing for the life of Mr. Kim, injuring several Korean and Japanese supporters. The violence took place at a time when the international conference to save Mr. Kim was held.

After arriving at Sukiyabashi Park in downtown Tokyo around 1 p.m. 10 rightists raided a tent where members of the South Korean Congress for Democracy and Unification (Hanmintong) were on a hunger strike.

The rightists beat about 40 Hanmintong members and Japanese supporters with the wooden weapons and destroyed Kim's photographs and signboards appealing for his life on display in front of the tent.

In view of diplomatic observers, the rightists were on the payroll of the KCIA and likely some ruling quarters here.

Two plainclothes policemen were at the scene but they failed to prevent the rightists' attack and uniform policemen came to the scene from a nearby policebox about 15 minutes later, witnesses said.

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